

THE GLOBE-REPUBLICAN.

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THE PROFITABLE RATION.

From the Kansas Farmer.

The term "balanced ration" has not been in use very long, and every circumstance which brings it into prominence calls forth numerous inquiries as to what a balanced ration really is. The fact that animals fed a balanced ration are fitter for the market in less time and at less expense than those not so fed was demonstrated anew by the recent experiment of Col. Guilford Dudley, of Topeka, in feeding 100 steers. The further fact that the beef produced was of superior excellence and commanded a long price has intensified interest in the balanced ration. It will be well to notice that a ration that is perfectly balanced for one class of animals may be considerably out of balance for another class. Thus the animal which consists largely of fat requires different food from that which suited to a lean-meat animal. It seems almost superfluous to state that meat is built up from the substances eaten by the animal. Chemists have carefully analyzed every kind of meat and have determined what substances it contains. These substances contained in meat are composed of the elements found in feeds, but in somewhat modified combinations. But the substances contained in meat and the substances contained in feeding-stuffs are composed of but few elements. Carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, and sulphur, some or all of them, in various combinations, constitute a large proportion of both animal and vegetable substances. The combinations of these five elements are conveniently and naturally divided into two classes: those which contain nitrogen and sulphur, and those which do not.

It should be noted that these elements are more prevalent in animal substances than in vegetables. There are vast differences in plants in respect to the amount of nitrogen they contain. Some vegetable substances, as sugar and starch contain no nitrogen. Others, as wheat bran, the cake left after the oil is pressed from flaxseed, cottonseed-meal, beans, peas, peanut, alfalfa clover, and general plants whose seeds grow in pods, contain a good deal of nitrogen in the seeds and frequently in the leaves and stalks. Corn contains less nitrogen than is found in wheat. Water contains no nitrogen.

Of animal substances, the fat contains no nitrogen except in their connective tissues. Lean meats and brains, and, indeed, nearly all parts of the animal body except the fat, contain large percentages of nitrogen.

Since the animal builds its body solely from the food it eats and the water it drinks, it is evident that to produce lean meat and brains sometimes besides sugar and starch, something containing nitrogen must be fed. If there is too much lean meat there must be corresponding quantities of nitrogen in the feed.

Many of the vegetable and animal substances which contain nitrogen also contain sulphur, and are by the chemists called proteids or protein, while many of those which contain no nitrogen are called carbohydrates. It is important that the farmer who proposes to keep up with the advance-guard of this profession shall familiarize himself with these two terms and their meaning. Carbohydrates consist of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. Hydrogen and oxygen are the two constituents of water, and it is to be noted that in all carbohydrates they occur in the exact proportions in which they are united in water. Proteids are more complex compounds and are composed of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and sulphur.

The fact that animals can get nitrogen and sulphur into their tissues only by eating it in their food should never be lost sight of. Investigations have shown about the proper proportions of carbohydrates and protein for food for the several classes of farm animals. Most of our grains and fodders contain too little protein in proportion to the carbohydrates. Thus corn is very rich in carbohydrates and contains but a moderate percentage of protein. If corn and fodder, or prairie hay are the exclusive feed of a beef-steer, either he will

(1) convert the excess of carbohydrates into tallow—a low-priced product—or (2) he will waste them in the excrement, or (3) he will make less gain than he should. Generally he does all three. On the other hand, if he had been given something richer in protein instead of a part of the corn or instead of the prairie hay he should have put on juicy lean meat, should have utilized most of the carbohydrates in keeping him warm and in producing the proper amount of fat, and should have made liberal gains because of having to digest but little which he could not use, thus being able to devote the entire energy of his digestive organization to producing value for the feeder.

Feed thus proportioned to the needs of the animal is called the "balanced ration." The value of the balanced ration is not mere theory. Experiments have been made with all kinds of animals and it has been proven that the best results are attained by the use of the balanced ration. This ration differs in quantity and in proportion of ingredients with the several classes of animals. Thus the pig can use a ration composed more largely of carbohydrates than is suited to the beef-steer. The dairy cow yields large quantities of protein in her milk and she must get it from her feed.

The fact that our most abundant feeds are deficient in nitrogenous substances gives importance to the question of the production of protein-producing plants. Fortunately several of these are well adapted to Kansas conditions. Fortunately, too, these protein-producing plants are soil renovators and enrichers. Alfalfa and all other clovers, cow peas and soy-beans, are especially valuable because they can be produced on the farm, they enrich the soil, and they supplement corn in making a balanced ration for any kind of stock. Wheat bran, oil-meal, and cottonseed-meal are mill products which are useful in balancing the ration.

The quantities of each ingredient which ought to be used in forming a balanced ration may be calculated from tables showing the requirements of the several kinds of animals and other tables showing the composition of the several feeding stuffs. Farmers generally may not care to enter into the minutiae of these calculations, but those who are not afraid of "book farming" will find both interest and profit in knowing just what they are doing. Others may profit by knowing in a general way that corn and prairie hay are too poor in protein to constitute the most profitable ration for any kind of livestock; so that it is always safe to substitute a liberal allowance of alfalfa, clover, oats, barley, wheat, oil-meal, bran, cow-peas, etc., for a part of the usual ration.

The Balanced Ration.

At the Topeka banquet where one of Mr. Dudley's fat steers, fed on the balanced ration, was served, Mr. Dudley was requested to give what is known as the balanced ration. He said: "The 100 head of steers averaged 1,040 pounds at the beginning of the experiment. After they had got onto full feed their daily rations consisted of the following:

Corn and cob chop, pounds.....	1,800
Bran, pounds.....	600
Oil-meal, pounds.....	200
Clover-hay, pounds.....	300

Total for 100 steers, pounds.....2,900
A pair of the steers were ripe before the others and were sold for export. The others were sold for export afterwards. The average time on full feed was nine-one days."

The weight at close of feeding is not given, but large gains had been made in fat and flesh. The reader can figure out what was fed to each animal and the probable cost.

O. H. Bentley returned from Pratt county Sunday. He went out over the Wichita and Western and came back over the Rock Island, and says crops are the best ever known in Pratt county. He says the story circulated about grasshoppers in Pratt county is not true. There are no grasshoppers to speak of, and in fact nothing to discourage the brilliant prospects of Pratt county.—Wichita Eagle.

The Man Who Drinks.

The business world recognizes that no man who drinks is as good as he would be if he never drank. Time was when in certain lines of business it was considered necessary to drink. Quite the contrary is the case now. Even saloon men prefer barkeepers who do not drink the liquids they sell. All the fairy tales about the great things people do when under the influence of liquor have been exploded.

The orator who must be intoxicated in order to make a speech is no longer here and he has never been here.

The lawyer who can not plead a case or cite an authority without spending the night before in a barroom has gone to visit the pale glimpses of the moon and he has always been gone.

The writer who produces a great poem or a great essay while maudlin, removed from this planet before the command "Let there be light," was given.

The bookkeeper, clerk, mechanic, salesman, artisan, young or old, is not at his best while he is under the influence of liquor and he is not as valuable to himself, his employer or society.

In the race of life the temperate man has the best of it; the drinking man is handicapped. Great things have been done while the brain was excited by stimulants, but greater things would have been done had there been no artificial stimulation. The sober man is always an improvement on the drunken man.—Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

The drinking man and the advocate of the saloon and joint do not occupy the place in society that they once did. In trades, professions and whatever occupation, there is a standard of sobriety required; and the drunkard holds no place in society; and he is not given permanent employment in anything.

From Uncle Moses.

SQUABBLETOWN, NOWHERE,
July 25, 1899.

To the Public:

Agin I pick up this rusty ol' pen to rite a few lines. My ideas is skattered purty much to-night, so I thot I'd put a few scraps together. The first thing the I think ov is grumblin people. Ther' is tew kinds ov grumblers. Wun kind grumbles at nuthin; the other bez sumthin to grumble about. The first kind is awin hard to get along with. No matter what you do, they ain't pleased. If you feed the horses four quarts uv corn, they'll say "why didn't you give 'em only three?"—an' ef you'd a fed 'em three, they'd want to know why you didn't give 'em four. In this kind uv grumblers you'll find both men and wimen. But I'm glad they is not very meny uv this kind. But they is a lot uv the other kind who grumbles when they're a little provoked. Grumblin' an' scoldin' is bad habits, an' ought to be stopped afore they are commenced. We wusent put in this big world to be a quarrelin' an' a scoldin' wun another all the time. We ought to be harmless and peccible so it uv creeters an' not be riled up at every thing they turned up.

Agin there's people they finds fault with the Lord cause he didn't mak' 'em rich er good lookin'. But there's wun good thing an' that is thet it don't do enny good fer 'em scoldin' an' findin' fault all the time. An' ef they knowed how much better this world be ef they quit their cussedness they'd stop in a minit.

Now to our house there aint no tarin' around an' a cuttin' up Jack when things don't go jist rite, but we all go to work to mak' 'em work all right agin an' we generally succeeds purty well tew. It 'pears like when I get away from home an' hears some red-headed wun a rak in her old man up wun side an' down the other I jest pity thet feller, fer I know thet she don't pity anything.

So hopin' sum one will accept my advice an' quit ther grumblin' an' findin' fault, and mak' this here world thet much better off by doin' it, I'll close fer this time.

Yours forever,
UNCLE MOSES.

Alfalfa Yield Increased.

S. J. Hunter, of the department of entomology of the Kansas State University, has gone to Western Kansas to continue the work begun last summer for the benefit of the farmers. The university party is fifteen miles southeast of Dodge City. The object of the trip this summer is primarily to acquire and prepare laboratory study in embryology, to make additions to the university museums.

One thousand three hundred acres of alfalfa are cultivated under directions from the department of entomology, and the results this year show a two-fold increase as compared with last year so cultivated. The ranchmen offer the expedition every inducement and assistance in forwarding the work. The expedition will return to Lawrence about September 1st.—Kansas Farmer.

Dodge City is agitating the question of holding a street fair this fall. Cimarron will be on hand.—Jacksonian.

Last Monday was pay day at the skimming station, and the patrons received \$975.51 for 174,631 pounds of milk delivered in June. Seven patrons received over \$30 each and eight over \$20 each.—Spearville News.

In an outburst of enthusiasm a Negro divinity student in a North Carolina missionary college uttered the earnest prayer: "Give us all pure hearts; give us all clean hearts; give us all sweet-hearts!" To which the congregation responded "Amen!"

Mrs. Richmond is entertaining the spiritualistic camp meeting at Springfield, Mo., and claims to be the medium through which Bob Ingersoll is speaking. Owing to his sudden death, the spirit of Ingersoll finds its way back to earth sooner than those who die a lingering death. Through Mrs. Richmond, Mr. Ingersoll recanted his materialism.

In Germany, if a boy is caught smoking he is locked up. The government has become anxious about the effect of tobacco on the physique of the soldiers of the future, and in order to rectify in some measure the evil, ordered the police to arrest all boys under sixteen found smoking in the streets, and to have them punished by fine and imprisonment.

A cornstalk sixteen feet high is described by the Hutchinson News: This evening a stalk of corn was brought to town by Pete Shaffer which takes all previous records. It is sixteen feet high and the top ear stood twelve feet from the ground. It is on exhibition at McInturff's restaurant and is pronounced by all who have seen it to be the tallest corn ever seen.

Governor Stanley says he could raise a regiment of Kansas soldiers in ten days. The recruiting of regiments is going on in the different states, any is progressing rapidly. But a regiment exclusively from Kansas could be recruited in a short time, if desired. State pride would soon cause a regiment to be filled. But national pride is not lacking, and Uncle Sam will get all the soldiers he wants.

The Musical Brigade of the Salvation Army will begin a series of meetings in Kinsley next Sunday. They will pitch a large tent on the vacant block northwest of the Methodist church and will remain about two weeks. If the weather proves unfavorable at any time the meetings will be held in the Methodist church. It will be a cool, pleasant place for the people to spend their evenings. All are invited.—Kinsley Graphic.

Good Meals at Regular Hours.

Meals must be satisfactory or traveling is unenjoyable. The Santa Fe Route prides itself on its system of Harvey dining rooms and lunch counters. There are none better. Breakfast, dinner and supper are served at convenient intervals. Ample time given for all meals.

FRED GARDNER, Agent,
Dodge City, Kas.

Baptist Church.

Preaching morning and evening, every third and fourth Lord's Day.
Sabbath School every Sabbath, 10 a. m.
B. Y. P. U. at 6:30 p. m.
Prayer meeting every Friday, 7:30 p. m.
Cordial invitation to all.
J. M. ROBINSON, Pastor.

Volcanic Eruptions.

Are grand, but Skin Eruptions rob life of joy. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, cures them; also Old, Running and Fever Sores, Ulcers, Boils, Felons, Corns, Warts, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Chapped Hands, Chilblains. Best Pile cure on earth. Drives out Pains and Aches. Only 25 cents a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by W. F. Pine, Druggist.

M. E. CHURCH.—Regular services next Sunday, morning and evening. Sunday school 9:45 a. m. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Class meeting 12 m. Junior League 3 p. m. Epworth League 6:45 p. m. Reception of members in connection with the preaching services.
W. R. WEAVER, Pastor.

No Right to Uginess.

The woman who is lovely in face, form and temper will always have friends, but one who would be attractive must keep her health. If she is weak, sickly and all run down, she will be nervous and irritable. If she has constipation or kidney trouble, her impure blood will cause pimples, blotches, skin eruptions and a wretched complexion. Electric Bitters is the best medicine in the world to regulate stomach, liver and kidneys and to purify the blood. It gives a strong nervous, bright, eyes, smooth, velvety skin, rich complexion. It will make a good-looking, charming woman of a run-down invalid. Only 50 cents at W. F. Pine, City Drug Store.



SPECIAL SHOE SALE

AT THE
BEE HIVE


At ½ price,
at ¼ price,
or almost given away.

These are odds and ends of
our entire Shoe Stock, selected to make a thorough
clearance.

Men's, Ladies', Misses' and Children's
in Lace, Button and Congress.

COME EARLY AND FIT OUT YOUR FAMILY.

STRANGE & SUMMERSBY.



Whereas, It having pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to remove from among us our beloved and much esteemed comrade James W. Pierson, who departed this life on Sunday, July 9, at the Hospital in this Home;

Resolved, That we as comrades and friends of the deceased tender to the bereaved widow and friends of the departed comrade our heartfelt sympathy to them in their loss of a kind husband and a substantial friend;

Resolved, That in the death of the comrade, this, Henry Booth Command, No. 3, U. V. U., Department of Kansas, sadly deplores the loss of a good and exemplary member, a faithful friend, and one worthy the esteem of all those who knew him.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the family and friends of the deceased, and a copy be sent to the Dodge City GLOBE-REPUBLICAN for publication.

T. R. LOCKE,
JOSEPH TIMMONS,
SAMUEL GILLES,
Committee.

At a meeting of Dodge City Camp No. 1609, M. W. A., held July 21, 1899, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, God, in His divine ruling, has taken away from us the beloved son of [neighbor] W. H. Chapman.

THEREFORE be it Resolved, That we extend to neighbor Chapman and family our heartfelt sympathy; that these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy furnished the city papers.

C. H. NORTROP,
WILBUR F. CLARK,
S. P. REYNOLDS,
Committee.

The church goes of Garden City, have been taken to task for eating up the song books, and one preacher is marked recently that he did wish his people would not chew up the hymn books, so they would not chew up the hymn books.—Haskell County Republican.

Since Sam Jones was in Garden City the people have been "chewing the rag." Hymn books are nothing.

It was black ingratitude in Mexico to fund her debt in gold bonds just as the 16 to 1 orators were getting ready to point to her as a bright exemplar of the blessings of free silver.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Beware of cheap imitations.
Solely of 

Ingersoll's Great Defect.

From the Philadelphia Press.

The great defect in Ingersoll and men of his ilk, the reason why their attacks upon Christianity can have no permanent effect, is that they are in no sense philosophical thinkers. De Saint Simon once expressed his discouragement to Tallyrand. "How can I make my theories succeed?" he asked. "Well," replied that keen student of men, "you might let them crucify you and then rise from the dead." Men must have some ocular demonstration that their old faith is wrong, or else must be given some reasonable new faith to supplant it. Otherwise they will cling to the stars of their fathers. Ingersoll had none to offer. He could do no more than attempt to break down one already firmly established. Mankind at large demanded that he first build a better.

Presbyterian Church.

Public worship will be held in this church next Sabbath as follows: Sabbath school at 9:45 and preaching at 11 a. m. Y. P. S. C. E. at 7:00 and preaching at 8:00 p. m.

A hearty invitation and welcome is given to all to attend upon these services. The subject of the morning and evening sermons will be respectively: Morning—"Christian Life Enriched." Evening—"Mt. Moriah."

Eastern Star Resolutions.

WHEREAS, The messenger of Death, silently entered the home of Brother and Sister Chapman and summoned their beloved son, Fred; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the members of Chapter No. 97 Order of the Eastern Star extend their sad bereavement. And be it further

RESOLVED, That these resolutions be placed among the records of our Chapter and a copy be furnished the family and printed in the city papers.

COMMITTEE.

ADVERTISED LETTER LIST

The following letters remain unclaimed for week ending July 27, 1899, and unless called for within thirty days, will be sent to dead letter office. Persons calling for these letters will please say "Advertised," and give date of this notice. One cent will be charged for advertised letter delivered.

Briggs, Geo. M. Lumpkins, Eva.
Forbes, Frank H. Noble, Colie.
Johnson, Tillie. Tate, G. R.
J. A. ARMENT, Postmaster.